13 2. FULANGA Island is a nearly continuous ring of uplifted coral limestone, eight miles directly west of Ongea Levu and south of the Yangasa Cluster, (S.19° 08', 178° 36' W.). It is 5 miles long (W.N.W.- E.S.E.) and 3 to 3 1/2 miles wide. The main island, which extends around three-fourths of the circumference, is from 1/4 to 1 mile wide, and reaches an elevation of 260 feet at the north-west and from 200 to 240 feet on the south. The remaining forth consists of a curve of small islets, one of which is 150 feet high. The hills on the south form a nearly continuous ridge, but those on the north are more prominent because of their isolated abraptness. The enclosed lagoon contains several fair size islands and a quantity of small mushroom-shaped rocks (Too small to be indicated on the map).

This ring of land is surrounded by a barrier reef which is fringing on the S.E. and S.W. Thru it there is one passage, available for small vessels, on the N.W. side. This passage is but 60 yards wide with a strong tidal current flowing thru it at about 3 knots, and causing riffles and overfalls dangerous to small vessels, which should not attempt the passage when tide and wind are opposite in direction. A patch of coral just inside the entrance should be carefully avoided, by running close up to a small rocky islet covered with native palms, keeping on its west side, and then turning abruptly south-west.

The lagoon furnishes shelter from all points of the compass. A good anchorage is available at about the middle of the south side, off a small sandy bay where there are generally a number of native canoes on the beach. From here a trail leads over the ridge to the two southern villages.

[504]
[487]

[p.15]

13 26. **KANATHEA** is a circular island of volcanic material, 2 to 2 1/2 miles in diameter, lying 7 miles west of Vanua Mbalavu and 8 miles north of Mango. (S.17° 15', 179° 10' W.) It is surrounded by a fringing reef, and from the east side a loop of barrier reef extends about 6 miles to the N.E., enclosing a spacious lagoon. On the north side there is an indentation in the shore reef within which small craft [504] may anchor within a few hundred feet of a small wharf. The island is undulating and hilly, with several peaks of fair height, the highest (830') overlooking the N.W. shore. On the north-east rises a hill, on the S.E. side of which is a conspicuous thumb-like shaft of volcanic rock. The hills in several places rise in sheer cliffs of this material.

[312] Water is abundant, the interior being drained by several streams.

[245] The valley bottoms and more gradual slopes are thickly planted with coconut palms. The summits of the hills are partly wooded.

423 245 233 136 248 249 162 The island is privately owned and over 600 tons of copra are produced annually. 700 head of cattle are pastured and flocks of ~~ddd~~ turkeys roam the hills. In former times cotton and later sugar cane were successfully grown. There is no native population, all the workmen being Indians.

As bird life is carefully protected, insects are somewhat reduced in numbers. A strict quarentine is also maintained against weeds.

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[p.66]

13 Sl. MUNIA is a small volcanic island, 2 1/4 miles long by 1500 yards wide, lying 3 1/2 miles E.by S. of Susui and 15 miles E.by N. of Mango. A high ridge traverses the island, reaching a height of 950 feet near the center. The island is surrounded by a fringing reef, which connects it with the south side of the barrier reef which surrounds the Exploring group. The island is entirely made up of volcanic material.

473 Munia is privately owned, by Mr. H.H. Steinmetz, an Englishman, who
162 produces copra. His homestead is located on the S.E.side at a place
295 where there is a small bight in the reef. Here a pier has been built
361 out nearly to deep water. Anchorage here is fair, except when the
504 strong
13 wind is from the S.E.to N.E. A better anchorage may be found in the lee of the island. Good paths traverse the island and its slopes are
487 thickly planted with cocomut palms. Water is fairly abundant, there
312 being several wells.

Mr. Steinmetz has kept careful meteorological records for the
127 past 29 years (1924). A summary of his rainfall data is given in the introduction.

464 There is no native population on the island other than the workmen.
161 er
It formally possessed native inhabitants, however, and bones and ethno-
[172] logical objects have been dug up about the homestead.

[p75]

2: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934)1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

GARDEN HOUSES

Garden produce and tools are stored in a small garden shack called *lololo*. The two parallel wall plates are supported by forked stakes about 1 meter high. Rough, pliable laths of *vetau, mboimboinda, sitchi,* or *uko* are planted in the ground at regular intervals just outside the wall plates. Each one is bent over the wall plates toward the middle of the shack and crossed with a corresponding lath from the other side. Two rough ridgepoles are inserted at the crossing of the laths, one above and resting upon the fork, the other below it. The two crossed laths and the two ridgepoles are tied together at the junction with a vine such as *yaumitha* or *tuva*. The laths are also tied to the wall plates. This framework is thatched from the ridgepole to the ground with plaited coconut leaves tied to the laths with vines.

TEMPORARY SHELTERS

Shelters, called *teisusu* or *yalavolau*, are used for temporary sleeping quarters. They are found at camping grounds far from a village or on uninhabited islands where garden land is cultivated, and where travelers stop over night, or fishermen go for good fishing grounds. The shelters are erected quickly. Two parallel rows of pliable rods of *vetau, mboimboinda, sitchi,* or *uko* are staked at regular intervals in the ground. The rows are about 4 meters apart and 8 meters long. The stakes in one row are bent toward the stakes in the other row, crossed and tied together in pairs, under one and over the other ridgepole as in the garden house. The framework is reinforced by a rod tied to each stake between the ridgepole and the ground. It is covered with thatch made of plaited coconut leaves.

CANOE SHELTERS

Sometimes a shelter of coconut leaves is built over canoes in the process of construction. Unplaited leaves are thrown across two rods held up by four forked stakes.

CHICKEN COOPS

Chicken coops are found in Lau especially on Fulanga. They are built with rectangular ground plan and average about 2 meters long, 1 meter wide, and 1.20 meters high. In one type of chicken coop the walls are made of *walaki* reeds staked upright in the ground and supported from the inside by horizontal rods tied with sennit. Roosting perches and the roof of pandanus thatch rest on these horizontal rods. The roof is supported by pliable sticks curved over the walls and with one end inserted into the ground on each side of the house. In another type of chicken coop the walls are composed of vertical stakes reinforced from the inside by horizontals. They are thatched

2: Thompson E-5 (1933-1934)1940 OQ6 Lau OQ6
Kambara

396 The canoe is steered with a heavy, long-bladed steering paddle (*uli*) made from greenheart inserted between the deck and the innermost stringer. It is attached to the canoe by means of a rope tied to two holes in the upper end of the blade. A large piece of coral tied with rope is used as an anchor. The [415] wooden bailer is the typical Oceanic scoop with handle within the cavity of the scoop.

[531 622] **Shell ornamentation.** Fine canoes belonging to members of the nobility are often ornamented with cowry shells lashed to the tip of the head-board, the masthead, or the outrigger. Formerly shells were used only on canoes belonging to chiefs.

● 504 **Repair.** Holes or cracks in the hull are repaired by inserting a wooden patch inside the hull and calking the seams with *yangai* pitch made soft with a glowing brand. Ongea men are said to be skilled in canoe repair work. Nearly every Ongea canoe shows a crack at one or both ends due to the inferior timber found on the island.

396 **Launching.** When a canoe has been completed a large feast (*solevu ni wangga*) is held by the builder and his clan for the carpenter. Whales' teeth, barkcloth, mats, or sennit are presented ceremonially to him. Kava is made and food is eaten by the owner on the deck of the new canoe. Eating and drinking on the canoe are forbidden until this ceremony lifts the tabu.

396 526 At the launching of the canoe a race (*rova*) is held. The owner provides barkcloth and occasionally mats and oil. These are suspended to poles held upright by young girls. The young men gather at some distance from the girls who sing rhythmically:

Toro, toro tchikau, toro voli yani tchikau.	Move, move from there to here.
Vaka vaka o! Rova pu!	Ready, go!

At the last two words the racers start running toward the girls. The winner gets all the property he can carry. The remainder goes to the carpenter. On this occasion the canoe is named, often for a child of the owner. Canoes are [552 763] known by their names. A canoe is occasionally a memorial to the dead (*lawa ni mate*—sail of the dead).

[504] The completed sailing canoe is not housed in a shed but is beached and covered with coconut leaves or sheltered under a leafy tree.

PADDLING CANOES

501 Paddling canoes, like small sailing canoes, are used inside the reef for fishing, turtle hunting, and intervillage transportation. On the island of Namuka where the art of sailing canoes has been lost, paddling canoes are still used for fishing in the lagoon. They are poled in shallow water. They are built of local wood on practically every island and are usually smaller,